Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Read!!

KNOW-NOTHINGISM!

WHAT WAS IT? WHAT IS IT?

☞Now, That Know-Nothingsm is dead and buried—condemned, despised, rejected—we desire the people, in their cool moments, to examine its horrible, odious, revolting, and blasphemous doctrines, as contained in the following OATHS:

American Platform; or, Oaths and Principles of the Order of Know Nothings.

I, ——, do solemnly swear upon this sacred volume, [or cross,] before Almighty God and these witnesses, that I will not divulge any question proposed to me here, whether I become a member of this order or not, and that I will never, under any circumstances whatever, mention the name of any person I may see present during any of the meetings, or that I know such an order to be in existence, and that I will a true answer make to every question asked of me, so help me God.

Obligation First Degree.

"I ——, voluntarily and freely, do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God, and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not, under any circumstances whatever, divulge or make known to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being, other than those whom I shall know to be good and true members of this order, the name, secrets, mysteries, or objects of the same, or cause or allow the same to be done by others, if within my power to prevent the same; binding myself under no less a penalty than that of being excommunicated from the order, and having my name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the order as a traitor and perjurer to my God and country, and as being unworthy to be employed, intrusted, countenanced or supported in any business transaction whatever, and as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and one at whom the finger of scorn shall ever be pointed. I furthermore promise that if I should hereafter be expelled from, or voluntarily leave this order, I will consider this obligation as binding out of it as in it. All of which foregoing I voluntarily and freely subscribe to, so help me God."

Obligation Second Degree.

"I, ——, do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God and these witnesses, that I will not, under any circumstances, divulge or make known the name of this order, or its objects, to any person or persons in the world, unless to those whom I may know to belong to this order, in good and regular standing.

"And I furthermore promise and swear that I will neither write, print, cut, carve, engrave, emboss, stamp, stain, or mark any secrets of this order on anything, movable or immovable, on the earth or sea, whereby said secrets, or any part thereof, the name of the order, its operations, the names of its officers, or the names of its members, or its place of meeting, may become known to those who have not received the first and second degrees of this order in due form; nor will I cause or permit the same to be done if within my power to prevent the same.

"And I furthermore promise and swear that I will always conform to the will of the majority of the members of this order, in the selection of candidates to fill every office of honor, or trust, within the gift of the people; provided such candidates shall have been born of American parents, on American soil, and shall have been educated in American institutions, and that I will use all the influence I may possess to elect all such candidates whom I know to be opposed to all foreign influence, Popery, Jesuitism, and Catholicism, without any hesitation on my part whatever. And I furthermore promise and swear that I will strictly conform to and abide by the oath I have now taken, and that I will strict obedience pay to the constitution, laws, rules, ritual, and edicts of the honorable grand council of this order, of the State of ——, and to the by-laws of —— council No. ——, to which I now belong, or to those of any other grand or subordinate council from which I may hereafter hail; binding myself under the no less penalties than are attached or belong to those who violate the oath of the first degree of this order. All of which foregoing I voluntarily and subscribe to of my own free will and accord, so help me God!"

Obligation Third Degree.

"I, ——, kneeling before God, my maker, my left hand upraised towards heaven, my right hand grasping the flag of my native land, of my own free will and accord, do solemnly and sincerely promise, declare, and swear that I will never communicate any of the secrets of this degree to any person or persons in the world, except within the body of a legally-organized council of this order, or to a known brother of this degree, and not unto him, nor unto them, until I am well assured that they are just and upright brethren who are legally entitled to receive the same. I also promise and swear that I will due obedience pay to the constitution, laws, and edicts of the honorable grand council of the State of ——, and to the laws which govern council No. ——, so far as they may come to my knowledge.

"I also promise and swear that whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall, in all cases, be given for native-born American citizens only, and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true members of this order.

"I also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which I have previously taken in this order shall be kept through life sacred and inviolate. I also promise and swear that whenever I may hear the sign or see the signal of distress given by any brother of this order, I will hasten at once to his immediate relief at the peril of my own life.

"I also promise and swear that I never will permit a spurious or clandestine member of this order to participate in any of the benefits or the advantages thereof, and that I will never encourage, countenance, uphold, recognise, or support a spurious or clandestine council of this order.

"To all these and those I do most sincerely promise, declare, and swear, binding myself under no less a penalty than that of having my grave trampled on by foreigners, and to have my memory cursed by my children and my children's children, as a traitor to their welfare, to my country, and to my God. So help me God and witness my obligation."

THE PULPIT DESECRATED!

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

The Nashville (Tennessee) Union says:

"We have been cursed in Tennessee as much as they have been cursed elsewhere with clerical politicians. We suppose, that of those who took the know-nothing oaths, quite one fourth took them from preachers of the Gospel. These preachers could scarcely have taught the people a more degrading or demoralizing act. The effects of the excitement they thus helped to inaugurate will be felt for years adversely to all they profess to teach. Repentance like that of Esau, sought diligently and with tears, will not avail these men. The stigma will attach to them forever, and will grow darker as each year brings cooler reflection to the deceived people. The retribution is as just as it has been speedy and signal. The influence of these know-nothing preachers is gone forever. It perishes with the disgraceful death of the vulgar fanaticism which they have fostered. Hereafter these clerical politicians—who, for the last two years, instead of preaching 'Christ crucified,' have been preaching 'Crucify the Catholics and Foreigners'—who, instead of inculcating a sound morality, have been engaged in beguiling the thoughtless into secret places and there administering to them profane oaths to *hate* their neighbors—will be held up as a warning and an example. Their churches, in some places, may try to shield them from the effect of a righteous retribution; but the churches which do this will be themselves the sufferers. The age is too enlightened to permit hypocricy to go long unpunished, no matter in how sanctimonious a shape it may appear."

From the Louisiana Courier.

ABUSES OF THE PULPIT.

The exalted station of the teacher of religion has always been recognized by the American mind. The ambassador from God to man is a being so potent for good—so comforting in the death-chamber—so sacred in all the tender relations of life—that reverence towards the minister and his solemn office springs intuitively from every breast. His messages to us are clad with all the authority "as of one risen from the dead." The mysteries of his teachings serve but to enhance the sanctity of his office. It is not strange, then, that in this land, where the people love to seek out intellectual leaders for themselves, under whose banners they may devoutly range, a more than ordinary significance has been attached to the utterings of the pulpit. If its influence is less tumultuous, it is even more permanent than that of the press. Such a field for power is afforded by neither the Senate chamber, the newspaper, nor the hustings, and those who fill the pulpit have not been slow to observe it. So dazzling a sway as the priests of religion exercise in this country could hardly exist without turning the heads of many of the erring and frail men who are our spiritual guides. The transition from the themes of the Bible to the concerns of temporal life is as easy as the line which divides them is shadowy and vague. The heated enthusiast of religion imperceptibly glides, in the fervor of the moment, to topics that are present, exciting, and of every-day life. Hence, when the pride of eloquence and the warmth of possion has carried the pulpit-orator over the oft-told tale of "Christ and Him Crucified," he seizes on some new and arousing topic to awaken the flagging interest of his drowsy hearers. If the tricks of rhetoric fail to elicit an emotional sympathy, he knows full well that the tricks of the great institutions of the "stump" will supply an exhaustless fund from which he may draw at will.

Thus, whilst the church-going people of New England were angrily and unwisely denouncing Mr. Madison during the last war with Great Britain, the pulpits of that staid and decorous community were made political rostrums whence every friend of the war and soldier of his country was denounced and abused. It was a tribunal from whose judgment there was no appeal—to whose arguments there could be no instant reply. And so when the so-called "American" party emerged from the gloom of dark lodges, a large section of our pulpits were filled by harangues in behalf of its success, stirring up at once political hostilities against foreigners and Catholics.

But, of all topics delighted in by the church militant, none has received such undivided interest as the subject of slavery.

The sermons written and printed upon it would dam up the mouth of the Mississippi; and if all that has been spoken and written could have been addressed on pure religious topics to the heathens of Africa, Asia, and America, we might well hazard the guess that each of them would know more of theology than some of the very occupants of our pulpits themselves.

From the time of the eloquent but misguided Channing to this hour there has been one unceasing "preach" against slavery. At one moment Habbakuk Mukelwrath Parker has arisen, crying aloud, "Dead corpses and wounded horses, the mixing together of battle and garments rolled in blood." At another, Kettle-drummer Cheever starts up to "testify" for Kansas, after the style of old Muse Heading, crying out, "Slay and spare not. Woe to the compilers and self-seekers that daub over and drown their consciences by complying with wicked exactions, and giving mammon of unrighteousness to the sons of Belial." And far away in the van stands Rifle Beecher, of "pious memory," with his famous gun "Kill 'em," doing God's service in helping to slay the "Philistines and Edomites" of Missouri. The three preachers who spoke in God's name against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise close up the rear of the great army of abolition pulpit saints of the 19th century.

Does any friend of religion, as the "one thing needful," feel joyous pride in the glance we give him? Is there aught here to elevate the American pulpit in the affections of men or the sight of God. How compare the teachings of Beecher, and Parker, and Cheever, and Dutton, and Tyng with those Divine precepts of Peter, "Submit yourself to every ordnance of man for the Lord's sake?" and of Paul, "To obey magistrates, to speak evil of no man, to be no brawlers, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men?" How far more beautiful the teachings of Massillon and Bossuet than the incendiary harangues in which our northern ministers have so shamefully indulged! The gifted Chalmers drew the portaits of just such fanatics when he denounced "those men of print, of plot, and of privacy, in whose hands the other agents of rebellion were nothing better than slaves and simpletons; those men of skill enough for themselves to go thus far and no further, and of cruelty enough for others as to care not how many they pulled across the verge of desperation; those men who have made their own harvest of the passions of the multitude, and now skulk in their hiding-places, till the storm of vengeance that is to sweep the victims of their treachery from the land of the living shall have finally blown away; those men who spoke a patriotism which they never felt, *and shed their serpent tears over sufferings which never drew from their bosoms one sigh of honest tenderness.*"

Rank the names of these pulpit agitators, who have for a year past been stumping the North on the subject of slavery—and their name is legion—with those calm, great old worthies who graced the American churches in their earlier days. The Meades, and Whites, and Paxsons, and Alexanders, and Bascousto, and Davies, and Edwardses, shine like fixed stars down on this poor shower of meteoric lights and hazy nebulace. Whitfield's preaching converted one thousand persons in a day, and yet he could "bless God that he increased the number of negroes on his place in Georgia." Did all the three thousand signers of the Kansas petition ever accomplish so much as he? Nay, has not their political preaching turned many away from religion in disgust? Already the few who have kept themselves pure "in the simplicity of Christ" tell us that the cause of religion in New Englaud is not so strong as it was ten years ago. The New York Observer tells us that "the tendencies of our times to the introduction into our pulpits of other themes than Christ and his salvation are indications that ministers are not at heart attached to the doctrines they have professed."

With the advent of another Sabbath will come peace and quiet over our land. Then those pure men who have kept aloof from this disgraceful political preaching will be rewarded by a full harvest of success amongst their people. Those who have defiled themselves and their pulpits with the dirty waters of agitation will find the stains long clinging to their sacerdotal garbs. "They, too, shall have their reward." Church historians will record their follies on the same pages that they write of Salem witchcrafts and Titus-Oates conspiracies. The next generation of America will think of Parker and Beecher, Cheever and Dutton, Tyng and Frothingham, what we think of Poundtext and Muklewrath, of Kettle-drummer, and Balfour—that they loved the applause of their people more than they feared God: or that they were crazy fools and fanatics, a disgrace to their calling and a reproach to the age.

In the "era of good feeling" now dawning upon us, let us not forget those brave men who have withstood the storm which gathered about their heads. When the fanatics we have named shall be returned to their obscurity, and pure religion again resume its throne in the affections of New England and New York, we will all gratefully acknowledge the restraining counsels of Bishop McIlvaine, Potter, and Hopkins, of the Episcopal church; of Pise, Purcell, Spaulding, Hughes, and Blanc, of the Catholic church; of Alexander, Bethune, Spring, and Humphreys, of the Presbyterian church; of Kavanaugh, Soule, and Longstreet, of the Methodist church; of Campbell, with his grandest logic and loftiest eloquence, of the Reformed church; and of an army of humble curates and priests who have neve forgotten that to them is intrusted the salvation of souls as the great single work of their lives. And, in the midst of all this returning good-will and peace, let us never forget how much is due to the calm, patient forbearance of the Catholic clergy. Although the persecution has been mainly levelled at their heads, not one intemperate harangue to their people—not one rash appeal to a "higher law"—has ever escaped from their sorely beset ranks. With eyes fixed on their holy law and the constitution, they have given us all an example of moderation and discretion, such as commands the admiration of even their opponents themselves.

Demagogical Divinity, or the Religious Press.

In their true sphere, we have great respect for the clergy.

It is only when they ignore their mission of pouring oil upon the stormy waves, and put it instead of malignity on the fiery furnace of human controversy, that we become aware how important it is to the well being of our Republic, to keep the clergy within their own province! What their duties are, need not be recapitulated, the founder of Christianity having, by example and precept, placed before every one a model impossible to be mistaken. How entirely He repudiated political feeling is apparent to all, for, certainly, if ever there was a case in which a secular spirit might be justified, it was presented at His birth. He came and found His country enslaved by the Romans. He saw that they were still greater slaves to their vices! He knew that to take part in the vexed questions of the day, would be to inflame their passions and not teach them wisdom, or make them better men. He neither preached rebellion to Cæsar, nor war to the Pharisees. His mission was summed up in a few words: "He went abroad doing good!"

It is needless to remark how little his annointed followers have imitated his example. In every respect, the clergy exhibit the most marked contrast to the being in whose footsteps they profess to tread.

Admirable in learning and morality, they ignore his humility, contemn the riches and greatness of demeanor. They seem animated more with the spirit of Gregory the Seventh than the Divine Galilecan. They thunder anathemas from their pulpits and not charity. They seek to array brother against brother instead of healing the fratricidal strife.

We had, some three years since, the graceless spectacle of three thousand ministers of the gospel revolting against its most fundamental doctrine, and supporting the enormity by torturing a few equivocal texts which might be equally available in defence of murder or Mormonism.

Since then, they have considered themselves as especially called upon to interfere in almost every question that agitates the public mind. Religion, that was specially intended to counteract the bitterness of political warfare, is now openly made a rallying cry to renew the conflict. Like the warrior priests of old, our Tyngs, Beechers, and their brethren, wear armor under their surplice, and use their bibles merely to sharpen their bowie knives on their covers. What resemblance has Beecher, placing rifles in the hands of infuriated Free-Soilers, to Jesus, who told Peter to put up his sword, and restored the ear his ungodly anger had cut off?

We maintain that the province of the clergy is to preach moderation and peace to both parties, and not to become the furious partisans we find so many already transformed into; and our regard for that part of the clergy remaining true to the tenets of Christianity, leads us to warn their erring brothers of the perils they run in abdicating their divine mission of peace and good will to man, and assuming the bigot and the demagogue. We have chiefly been induced to make these remarks in consequence of a paper, notoriously hostile to religion in every shape, having lately urged the clergy to continue the unholy course so many have been led into by the snares of Satan. In some articles lately, the editor has chuckled over the fact with a fiendish delight, "that for the first time in our history, religious feeling has been actively brought into the field to animate the combatants." We have no fear ourselves for the result; we know the good sense of our citizens will soon put this rampant bigotry down, and it is only on behalf of that misguided part of the clergy that we now put forth our warning voice, lest the innocent suffer for the guilty. We shall watch some of our demagogical divines, and expose their proceedings.

Political Preachers.

The democratic press in every section of the Union are administering some wholesome advice to the political preachers in connexion with the signal rebuke which they have received at the hands of the people. The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer says:

"No man can or does have the same respect for a minister after he enters the political arena, as he did when he confined himself strictly to the duties imposed upon him in the Bible. The injunctions of that sacred volume are very explicit; from the beginning to the end of the New Testament the command to preach the Gospel, and the Gospel only, is very clearly laid down. But the course pursued by some who occupy pulpits in this city is entirely different. They seem to think that they understand their business better than the great Head of the Church, their master. They may flatter themselves that they do; but it is the wish of every sincere follower of Christ that they preach their modern theology in some other location. In our opinion, all the corruption in the churches of the present day has been the work of political parsons."

The Cincinnati Enquirer remarks:

"The political pulpit has received a merited rebuke at the hands of the people which will not, we trust, be sterile of good. The democracy have vindicated true religion from the reproaches of its erring and insane professors and teachers. It has said in loud and emphatic terms to ministers of the Gospel: 'Remain in your appointed sphere, expounding the blessed truths of the Gospel, enlightening the understandings of men on the great questions of their souls' salvation, illustrating the beauty of virtue and godliness, and the terrors and evil consequences of vice and the disregard of God's commandments.' These are abundant and proper themes for our religious teachers in their pulpits; while, in deeds of charity, of consolation to the afflicted, and a thousand other forms of active philanthropy, they will find constant and noble employment for all their time, energy, and talent. To disregard these duties, and throw themselves into the angry conflicts of politics, was the most effectual mode which could be imagined for destroying the proper influence of the pulpit, and alienating from it the respect, confidence, and veneration of the people.

"Their injunctions in such matters would not be heeded; but, in fact, are always received with disgust and disregard, as exceeding their authority, their duty, and their province. While, therefore, they could not possibly do any good, but would certainly excite prejudice against the cause in behalf of which they thus abandoned their proper sphere, the injury to, and disrepute of, their sacred functions, which this course involved, constituted, in the minds of all good citizens who respect religion, the most serious objection to this innovation on the established usage and uniform practice in times past of all who preferred to follow the precepts of our Saviour, and who regarded the interests of true religion."

Pulpit Politics.

The Allentown (Pennsylvania) Democrat pointedly remarks:

"It has been the boast of Americans ever since the foundation of the government, that ours was the only country on earth where politics and religion were kept separate—where the union of Church and State was neither known nor tolerated. But how long this may be continued as a subject of national felicitation depends more upon the stern conservative sentiment of the people than upon any desire on the part of the clergy to respect the spirit of our institutions. Look at the facts as presented in the campaign just closed. Preachers throughout the land, and especially in the Yankee States, have made abuse of the democratic party and 'shrieking for freedom' a large part of their business during the past summer. From Sharpe's-Rifle Beecher down to the smallest pulpit orator who holds semi-monthly meetings in school-houses at the cross-roads, have political harangues taken the place of religious teachings. How beneficial this departure from sacred duty has been toward building up the church of Christ may be inferred from a remark a clergyman of this town made to us the other day. He told us that from the statistics of the church in the eastern States, the congregations of the various religious denominations there had not increased any in number during the past year; that if they were not retrograding in piety, they at least had not increased in numbers. Is it a wonder that the cause of true and undefiled religion should be at this standstill point under the ministrations of leaders who thus come down from their high and sacred calling to dabble in partisan politics?"

From the Crawford Pennsylvania Democrat.

A Political Sermon—Its Effects.

A correspondent informs us that the Rev. Mr. Kinsley, of this place, preached a political sermon at Woodcock Boro' on Sunday, the 26th ult., which occasioned much bad feeling among his congregation. Many of his hearers got up and walked out; one old lady said "it was no preaching at all," and went home. One of the officers of the church was called upon to take up a collection, but he declined and left the house. The people of that section want no politics from the pulpit, and this attempt to dictate to them met with a very cold reception.—Its only effect has been to distract and injure the cause of religion in that quarter. These meddling priests will soon learn, that the people of this day will not submit to their dictation, and will yet require them to quit politics or leave the pulpit.

—Since the above was written we learn that this Reverend Politician addressed the Fremont Club at the Court House, in this place, last evening. He referred particularly to Catholic *Newspapers* taking part in politics. Did he ever know a Catholic Priest to make a political speech in a Court House, or from the pulpit?—We think not. That sort of business is left for those *liberal* and *charitable* Protestant clergymen who go about filling the Divine injunction "to love their neighbors," &c., by trying to deprive a portion of their white brethren of the rights of American citizens!

Mr. Kinsley was followed, we are informed, by John W. Howe, who found fault with those clergymen who did *not* take an open part in politics, (always excepting, of course, Catholic clergymen!)

A Withering Rebuke.—To the charge of the Cleveland Herald, that Mr. Buchanan owes his election in part to "a drove of abject slaves to the priestly dictation" of the Roman Catholic Church, the Cleveland Plaindealer replies:

"Where has been the 'priestly dictation' during the campaign? What priests have been openly in the field of politics? When commenced this priestly dictation, and by whom? Was it not during the congressional session of '54, when *thirty-five hundred protestant clergymen of New England demanded 'in the name of ALMIGHTY GOD,' the defeat of the Nebraska bill?* Who else have pounded their pulpits to pieces preaching politics but *Protestant* clergymen? Where is Beecher? Where is Bittinger? Where are all the clergymen who have been compassing sea and land to make proselytes, and, when successful, made them ten-fold more the children of hell than before? Not a Catholic priest in the land has lifted a finger, or opened his mouth, to babble in this Babel of politics. It has all been left to these rifle religionists, notoriously carried on by them, and now the Herald has the impudence to talk about 'abject slaves to priestly dictation.' Bah! A straight jacket would set gracefully upon such a lunatic."

REMARKABLE CASES.

Criminals who have Returned to Life after Execution.

The following singular circumstance is related by Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire:

In the year 1650, Anna Green, a servant of Sir Thomas Read, was tried for the murder of her new-born child, and found guilty. She was executed in the court-yard of Oxford, where she hung about half an hour. Being cut down, she was put into a coffin, and brought away to a house to be dissected, where, when they opened the coffin, notwithstanding the rope remained unloosed and straight about her neck, they perceived her breast to rise, whereupon one Mason, a tailor, intending only an act of charity, set his foot upon her, and, as some say, one Orum, a soldier, struck her again with the butt end of his musket. Notwithstanding all which, when the learned and eminent Sir William Perry, ancestor of the present Marquis of Landsdowne, then Anatomy Professor of the University, Dr. Wallis and Dr. Clark, then President of the Magadelen College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, came to prepare the body for dissection, they perceived some small rattling in her throat: they presently used means for her recovery by opening a vein, laying her in a warm bed, and also using divers remedies respecting her senselessness, insomuch, that within fourteen hours she began to speak, and the next day talked and prayed very heartily. During the time of this her recovering, the officers concerned in her execution would needs have had her away again to have completed it on her, but by the meditation of the worthy doctors and some other friends with the then Governor of the city, Col. Kesly, there was a guard put upon her from all further disturbance until they had sued out her pardon from the government. Much doubt indeed arose as to her actual guilt. Crowds of people in the meantime came to see her, and many asserted that it must be the providence of God, and would thus assert her innocence.

After some time, Dr. Petty, hearing she discoursed with those about her, and suspecting that the women might suggest unto her to relate something of strange visions and apparitions she had seen during the time she seemed to be dead, (which they had already begun to do, telling that she had been in a fine green meadow, having a river running round it, and all things there glittered like silver and gold,) he caused all to depart from the room but the gentlemen of the faculty, who were to have been at the dissection, and asked her concerning her sense and apprehensions during the time she was hanged. To which she answered, that she neither remembered how the fetters were knocked off, how she went out of the prison; when she was turned off the ladder; whether any psalm was sung or not; nor was she sensible of any pains that she could remember. She came to herself as if she awakened out of sleep, not recovering the use of her speech by slow degrees, but in a manner altogether, beginning to speak just where she left off on the gallows.

Being thus at length perfectly recovered, after thanks given to God, and the persons instrumental in bringing her to life, and procuring her an immunity from further punishment, she retired in the country to her friends at Steeple Barton, where she was afterwards married, and lived in good repute amongst her neighbors, having three children, and not dying till 1659.

The following account of the case of a girl who was wrongfully executed in 1766, is given by a celebrated French author, as an instance of the injustice which was often committed by the equivocal mode of trial then used in France.

About seventeen years since, a young peasant girl was placed at Paris in the service of a man, who, smitten with her beauty tried to inveigle her; but she was virtuous and resisted. The prudence of this girl irritated the master, and he determined on revenge. He secretly conveyed into her box many things belonging to him, marked with his name. He then exclaimed that he was robbed, called in a commissaire, (a ministerial officer of justice,) and made his deposition. The girl's box was searched, and the things were discovered. The unhappy servant was imprisoned.

She defended herself only by her tears, she had no evidence to prove that she did not put the property in her box; and her only answer to the interrogations that she was innocent.—The judges had no suspicion of the depravity of the accuser, whose station was respectable, and they administered the law in all its rigor. The innocent girl was condemned to be hanged.—The dreadful office was effectually performed, as it was the first attempt of the son of the chief executioner. A surgeon had purchased the body for dissection, and it was conveyed to his house. On that evening, being about to open the head, he perceived a gentle warmth about the body. The dissecting knife fell from his hand, and he placed in a bed her whom he was about to dissect.

His efforts to restore her to life were effectual, and at the same time he sent for a clergyman on whose discretion and experience to depend, in order to consult with him on this strange event as well as to have him for a witness to his conduct. The moment the unfortunate girl opened her eyes she believed herself in the other world, and perceiving the figure of the priest, who had a marked and majestic countenance, she joined her hands tremblingly and exclaimed, "Eternal Father, you know my innocence, have pity on me!" In this manner she continued to invoke the ecclesiastic, believing, in her simplicity, that she beheld her God. They were long in persuading her that she was not dead—so much had the idea of the punishment and death possessed her imagination.

The girl having returned to life and health, she retired to hide herself in a distant village, fearing to meet the judges or the officers, who, with the dreadful tree, incessantly haunted her imagination. The accuser remained unpunished, because his crime, although manifested by two individual witnesses, was not clear to the eye of the law. The people subsequently became acquainted with resurrection of this girl, and loaded with reproaches the author of her misery.

The Murder of Col. Babbett.—We have already briefly noticed the murder of Col. Babbett on the plains by a small party of Cheyenne Indians. The *Nebraskian* of the 20th ult., furnishes the following particulars in relation to this melancholy affair:

"A train arrived form Salt Lake on Sunday last, bringing the startling intelligence that Col. A. W. Babbett, Secretary of the Utah Territory, and two men who were accompanying him, were killed on the plains, about 159 miles beyond Fort Laramie, by a band of Cheyennes, numbering some twelve or fifteen, who had watched the party ever since they were scattered enough to make their game sure. They had stopped to encamp for the night, and were engaged in different directions getting wood, water and forage for the stock, when the Indians made their appearance. The Colonel became very much excited, and commenced firing his pistols before they were in shooting distance, and altogether without effect, after which he fought desperately until he was struck by a hatchet from behind, which felled him, and he was immediately despatched. One of the men attempted to assist him, but ineffectually, as the other would offer no resistance at all, until they were buth cut down and horribly mangled."

DIED,

On the 3d inst., Emily Jane, infant daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann Mortimore, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

☞The Lancaster Bank has suspended payment, but as the note-holders are protected by the liability clause in their charter, they will be comparatively safe. The stockholders and depositors must suffer heavily.

☞In Pennsylvania Mr. Buchanan's official majority over fusion, (Fremont and Filmore,) is 27,113—over all, 1,023. He has 174 electoral votes. We will be able to give the official details of the Union in a few weeks.

☞Flour in the East $6 50 per barrel. Wheat dull a $1 59 a $1 62. Corn 70 a 75.

☞Owing to sickness in the family of one of our hands and other good and sufficient causes no paper was issued from this office last week.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

☞We are happy to be able to state that the Bedford Mineral Springs property has now be sold in earnest, and that hand-some and extensive improvements are already in progress under the direction of the accomplished President of the Company, Col. Gosler. We shall speak at length on this subject hereafter.

Democratic Celebration!

☞The Democracy old Mother Napier and her gallant little daughter, Juniata, celebrated our late Democratic victory by a public dinner and Torch Light Procession on Wednesday the 25th inst. The number present was immense. In fact we have seldom witnessed so grand a demonstration at a township gathering—and, although we had a smart rain during the dining hour, which was in on open field, all seemed to be happy, contented, and cheerful, joy beaming from every countenance as they spoke of the grandeur of our triumph, in which the ladies freely participated. The dinner over, and all satisfied, the people marched to town, and were addressed by Geo. W. Bowman and Hon. Wm. P. Schell, from the door of that venerable old democrat, Mr. Jas. Frazer. The assemblage again formed in procession, with the best of music at their head, and marched through the streets with tremendous cheers for Buchanan and Democracy. The "Glee Club" in the meantime making the air vocal with their melodies. We could not remain for the Torch-Light display, but we have no doubt it was a magnificent affair. We hope some friend in Schellsburg will send us a full account of the Celebration for the next Gazette.

☞Mr. GIBSON published some rules in his Church on last Sabbath morning and evening which we think cannot fail to put a stop to the pernicious and vulgar practice of whispering and running in and out during the hours of service. No other church would submit to such indignities, and there is no reason why the Methodist Church should, as it is worthy to rank with any in the land. Because its seats are alike free to all—to those who pay and those who don't—is certainly no justification for acts so discourteous and discreditable. Besides, it is the only church in which there is preaching regularly twice a day on the Sabbath, thus affording church-goers facilities they would not otherwise have to hear preaching in the evening. In addition to all, the beauty and eloqoence of the Sermons delivered from that Pulpit by the present Pastor, should attract the earnest attention of all who go there, whether professors or not. It is true, very few have been guilty of the improprieties alluded to, but that few have been sufficient to mar the comfort of those who attend Church with no other view than that of worshipping their Maker. The most sublime points in a sermon are sometimes unheard by the Congregation, because of some one slamming to the door as though he intended to break it, and another going in or out apparently trying to exhibit their proportions by walking as heavily as possible.

Chewing tobacco in Church is another abominable nuisance, which ought not to be tolerated. It is a filthy practice, and is little less reprehensible than slying taking a drink of whiskey from a flask under similar circumstances. The man who has not respect enough for his God to keep his mouth clean in church, should either stay away, or swallow the filth emanating therefrom which people are compelled to kneel in, or occupy as stools upon which to place their hats. We wonder that Church officiaries have so long tolerated this disgraceful nuisance.

☞We invite the attention of our readers to the Rail Road Meeting to be found in another column. Next week we will endeavor to publish the Report of the Engineers, with the view of exhibiting the great importance of this contemplated improvement—especially to the people of Bedford County. This route is certainly the most available that has ever been presented to our people, and, if we intend ever to do anything to bring a public improvement through Bedford County, now is the time to act. If every man does his duty, we can easily raise the amount required, being only 100,000 dollars, which amount is to be expended within the limits of Bedford County.

☞Messrs. Henry J. Bruner and Cadwalader Evans, the Commissioners elect, took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of their duties on Mnoday the 17th inst. They selected as their clerk Henry Nicodemus, Esq.—who is well qualified to fill the trust. The Board, as now constituted, will reflect credit upon the County, and we take pleasure in congratulating the tax-payers upon their fortunate selections for this office.

Adjourned Court.

☞There will be an adjourned Court held in Bedford on Tuesday the 9th day of December next, when the Associate Judge elect, Hon. A. J. Snively, will be sworn into office and enter upon the discharge of its duties. He will make a competent and upright Judge, worthy the high confidence reposed in him by the people.

☞THANKSGIVING.—This day was not generally observed in Bedford. The people attended to business as on other days. We had preaching, however, in both the Presbyterian and Lutheran churches. In the morning by Rev. G. W. AUGINBAUGH, Principal of the Bedford Academy, and in the evening by Rev. A. E. GIBSON, Pastor of the M. E. Church. Both gentlemen fully sustained the high reputation they enjoy as public speakers, by the delivery of addresses abounding in eloquence and sound argument. As is his usual custom, Mr. Gibson spoke extemporaneously, and with that ease so peculiar to himself. Every body was delighted.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County was held in the Court House in Bedford on Monday evening the 17th inst., which was organized by calling Henry J. Bruner, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. John Bowser, Gen. James Burns, Capt. John Alstadt, John Conrad, A. Perdew, Henry Reamer, Samuel Burket, Jacob Adams, D. B. Bulger, Elias Gump, John Thos. Gebhart, Peter F. Lehman and Aaron Reed, Vice Presidents—and Messrs. John M. Van Horn and H. G. Buchanan Secretaries.

The meeting thus organized, the people were addressed by Messrs. Wm. M. Hall, James B. Sansom, of Fulton, John Cessna, O. E. Shannon, and Geo. W. Bowman—when it adjourned with hearty cheers for the triumph of the glorious cause of Buchanan and Democracy.

The Past.

The election being over, the Democracy triumphant, and the country saved, the people now have time for serious and cool reflection; and hence we consider it an appropriate time to take a glance at the alarming scenes through which we have passed.

A little more than two years since the Whig party gave up the ghost—and, on its grave, sprung up an organization known by the name of "Know Nothings," which rallied to its standard, in a moment, as it were, nearly every Whig paper and Whig Politician in the land. For some months the public were kept in entire ignorance of its movements, and the result was intense excitement all over the country. The impression obtained very generally that it was a combination *that could never be broken*, and hence office *seekers* were so anxious to get into it that they were willing to be initiated in a garret, cellar, stable, or anywhere else, fearing that they might lose their chances of elevation if they failed thus to "*Americanize*" themselves at the earliest moment possible. In order to become members, each individual was required to take an oath in which he bound himself to oppose and hate, through life, every man of foreign birth, or professing the Catholic Religion—and by a no less penalty than that of being branded throughout the United States as a traitor to God and his country—to have his grave trampled on by foreigners—and his memory cursed by his children and his childrens children! Lest it might be supposed that we have not quoted correctly, we publish on the first page of the "Gazette" of to-day, the three obligations imposed by the order, which we are prepared to prove were the oaths administered to every member of the conspiracy, unless, indeed, they become alarmed after taking the first and second degrees, and refused to go any further. This was the case with thousands of honest men, who backed out as soon as they realized the gross wickedness practised behind the curtain—and to their honor be it spoken.

Now, after reading these impious oaths, and the kind of political trickery they proposed to establish, it seems to be a matter of universal astonishment that any sane mind could have sanctioned a scheme so utterly degrading to every principle which ought to govern the conduct of a free white man—but, when we come to consider that this disgraceful business had the countenance and support of a large number of the Ministers of the Gospel, official dignitaries in the Church, and other professing Christians, we are lost in amazement in contemplating the fact, that such a species of corruption should find advocates in such quarters! Yet such was the fact, humiliating as is the confession. And it was to the influence of that class of men that Know Nothingism obtained all the importance it ever acquired. Had not men been urged on by such influences, but few would have ventured to take upon themselves obligations so blasphemous in their character. No sooner had this monstrosity got into operation, however, than we find the Christian *Advocate* and the Lutheran *Observer*, (papers having an immense circulation among church members,) taking the field openly in its defence, thus affording infidels, profane swearers, sabbath breakers, and others of the same kidney, a splendid pretext for inviting Christian men into their abominable dens. The *Advocate*, in its issue of September 7, 1854, contains a long article on the subject, from which we make the following extract, with the view of shewing to the people how correct our commentaries upon it, at the time, were:

The Know Nothings.

"We do not belong to this association, and "know nothing" of it except from common report. Our information may, therefore, be incorrect, or at least imperfect: but assuming that public opinion does justice to the views and purposes by which the association is actuated, we incline to the opinion that a stern necessity called it into existence, and requires its continuance.

It will be readily admitted that all secret societies are liable to be abused to bad purposes, and especially political organizations whose proceedings are secret, because they are not restrained by the wholesome check of public opinion; and hence the individual members are not so essentially controlled by regard to their reputation as they would be if what they propose to do was subjected to public animadversion. "Know-Nothingism" may, therefore, be an evil, or may become one of great magnitude by the abuse of power: but, on the other hand, it may, if directed by right motives, effect great good, and counteract evils of the greatest magnitude; and evils, too, for which we know no other remedy.

If we are rightly informed, the association has been got up to counteract the political influence of Romanism, by resisting the political elevation of foreigners. It does not propose to exclude from office or authority, legislative or executive, Romanists as such, but only foreigners. Yet, as the great body of Romanists, in this country, are emigrants from Europe, it cannot be denied that the exclusion of foreigners will necessarily affect the Roman Catholic Church more than other Churches; and this, so far from being a political evil, may be shown to be necessary to the conservation and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty. And hence it may be asserted, with great propriety, that an organization such as the Know-Nothings" constitute, is essential to the welfare of our country, as the only adequate means of counteracting Romanism; the most secret and the most formidable association that human ingenuity ever devised, and which, from its very nature is, and cannot cease to be, hostile to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

* * * * *

We conclude, therefore, that if secret party associations are an evil, yet the organization of the "Know-Nothings" is a necessary one—necessary to the salvation of the country from the despotic rule of the Romish hierarchy—to the preservation of our civil and religious freedom, and hence should be not only tolerated, but encouraged."

The editor, it will be seen, acknowledged that he knew nothing of the association, except from common report, and yet with this ignorance hanging around him he concluded that the organization of the Know Nothings was a necessary one—necessary to the salvation of the country—and hence should be not only tolerated, BUT ENCOURAGED!!

With such an introduction, by a paper of such unbounded influence in the Church, it is not to be wondered at that so many men, recognized as sincere Christians, found their way into that sink of iniquity—and their blood will be upon its skirts.

When this article first appeared, we took exception to it, *as a religious duty*—and, for so doing, was called to account by the Minister then in charge of the Church of this place, which resulted in our *withdrawing* from a Church to which we have been devoted for the last quarter of a century, and to the principles of which we are now as strongly attached as we ever were, and from which we can never be alienated by any act either of its Ministry or membership. Religion had no lot or part in Know Nothingism, and that glorious gift of Christ is not to be fettered by the fanaticism of man. Because we denounced the *Advocate's* article in thus *advising* men to become the sworn enemy of their fellow, a certain class of people have been busy ever since in trying to create the impression that we are at war with the Methodist Church. We brand the charge as it deserves—and would simply add, that that Methodist who undertakes to *defend* his brother in so mean, wicked, and dirty a conspiracy as Know Nothingism, is totally unfit to belong to any Church, and is as contemptible as the "professor" who has rankling in his bosom the oaths above alluded to, which will eat all religion out of any man's soul in a very short time.

Know Nothingism only lasted a little over a year, and then Abolitionism, with all its horrors, took its place, urging upon brother to wage a war of extermination against brother, and boldly proclaimed for a dissolution of this God-favored Union. In this infamous struggle, a large portion of the clergy are again found its most active friends, in proof of which, we have laid before our readers a number of articles on the subject from various parts of the country, which will also be found on the first page.

We do not make these publications in a spirit of crimination, but with a view of bringing professing Christians to SERIOUS REFLECTION, and with the sincere wish that MINISTERS, especially, will never hereafter be the voluntary agents in disseminating doctrines repulsive to all the teachings of the Word of God. Ministers have the right to vote.—This is not only their privilege, but their duty—but they have no right to defile their garments by the delivery of incendiary political speeches either in or out of their pulpits; and we rejoice to know that no Minister entertaining democratic principles has done so. This dirty business is the work of Know Nothing Abolition DIVINES, to whose labors the People are indebted for three-fourths of the infidelity now prevailing in the world, and all the hypocrisy existing in the Church.

We have many honest Ministers of the Gospel, and we thank God for it. They are the light which reflect back upon the Nation the glory of redeeming love, and they must not suffer for the conduct of those wolves in sheeps clothing who put on the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in; and some of such are to be found in every denomination in the land.

There is no honor—no dignity—to be compared with that of the CHRISTIAN; and if the Teachers and Professors of this glorious cause would put their entire trust in God instead of Sharps Rifles and blasphemous oaths administered at midnight in cellars and garrets, they would not have to appeal to infidel conspiracies to effect MORAL reforms!

It is human to err. No man is perfect. But there is no shade of excuse for the men who profess Religion to take an oath to LIE and perpetrate the other crimes that follow in its train. Neither is there any excuse for the same class of men in advocating a dissolution of this glorious Union.

Notwithstanding all that was said and written by would-be Religionists in favor of KNOW-NOTHINGISM, there is not a Minister in the land that dare now take up their OATHS and attempt to endorse, excuse, palliate, or justify them. If there should be such an one we would like to hear from him, and for this purpose tender him the gratuitous use of our columns.

What, then is our duty? Repent of the past, and do better in the future. Let him who still rests under the curse of these blighting oaths abandon them at once and forever—and thus do all in his power to wipe away the stain he aided in attaching to the pages of truth and virtue.

Those Ministers and Religious newspapers who espoused this degraded order should atone for the great wrong they done to the Church and the cause of truth and morality, generally, by a public acknowledgment of their error. This is the only way THEY can ever regain the confidence of the People. SNEAKING out as they SNEAKED in won't answer; a fact which their congregations will give them to understand in a practical way at no distant day!

From our inmost heart we could wish that black lines were drawn around that ill-conceived Know Nothing article in the "Christian Advocate"—that the word "repudiated" were written all over its face, that the "record" might be forever hid from the eyes of futurity. We speak thus of this paper because it is the organ of the Church we loved in our youth, and which we still love above all others. A pious Methodist Minister who, we hope and believe is now in Heaven, said to us, not many months since, that he was so deeply mortified with the unwarrantable course taken by the "Advocate" on this subject, that it was exceedingly unpleasant for him to act as an agent for the paper. He said further, that Know Nothingism had done more to destroy the peace of the Church and the cause of Religion than any other combination that ever existed in this country.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Bedford High School.

Mr. Editor:—Being a warm friend of education, and having formed a high appreciation of the scholarship and qualifications, as a teacher, of Rev. Mr. Auginbaugh, I presume you will cheerfully admit to your columns a brief notice of the institution under the care of this gentleman.

The Bedford Academy resumed its sessions on the first Monday of the present month, and, although the room now occupied is not so desirable a one as it is designed to secure in a few months, yet the number of students is large, and the prospects of sustaining a first class Academy quite flattering. The writer of this article knows Mr. Auginbaugh to be a ripe scholar. He graduated at Mercersburg College with high honor, and a proof of the favorable estimation in which he was held by the faculty of this institution—was connected with the college, as an Instructor, for two years, if I mistake not, subsequent to his graduation. To sound scholarship, then, he adds experience as a teacher, another essential qualification to immediate success. The Principal expects to have the assistance, after a few days, of an accomplished teacher, and, as stated in the advertisement to be found in another column, the male and female departments will be distinct so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected.

It is very desirable, Mr. Editor, that the institution be sustained by the citizens of Bedford. Now that a competent teacher has been secured, let the enterprize receive that encouragement which its importance demands, and not be suffered to fail thro' the indifference of those whose interests are intimately connected with its success.

R. F. SAMPLE.

A Filmore Elector for the Union Ticket.—The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Duffield, the Filmore elector from the 17th District:

McConnelsburg, Oct. 29th, 1856.

I wrote Sanderson that I considered it my duty to vote the distributive ticket adopted by the Convention assembled in Harrisburg. This ticket will be voted by all the Filmore men in this county, and we expect to do at least five hundred better than at the last election. My firm convictions are, that this is the true policy, and I sincerely hope that the Filmore men unanimously throughout the State, will adopt the same course. If so, I have no fear of the result. By voting the straight out Filmore ticket, they assist the Locos and secure the State for Buchanan. I cannot, under any circumstances, either directly or indirectly, help them to a victory. In this county there will not be five straight tickets voted.

Very respectfully,
Saml. L. Duffield.

Railroad Meeting.

Agreeably to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Bedford convened at the Court-house on the evening of Thursday, the 13th November inst.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President, Hon. JOB MANN.

Vice Presidents—Dr. G. W. Anderson and Hon. John G. Hartley.

Secretaries—John Alsip and John Mower.

After the meeting was organized, John Cessna, Esq. stated that the object of the meeting was to enlist the co-operation of the people of Bedford county in the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail-Road and its extension by way of Bedford to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road.

Mr. Lampman, the Engineer of the road being then called on, entered into an interesting and detailed statement of the object of the road and the advantages of this route over all others now in operation, between the east and the west.

Mr. Moiley, one of the Directors of the road, addressed the meeting in regard to the affairs of the company and its prospects, and gave a practical view of the effect of the road upon the prosperity of the country through which it is proposed to take the road.

After some further remarks a book was opened for subscriptions and a handsome sum was subscribed by the citizens then present.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the officers of the meeting be a committee to prepare Books and solicit further subscriptions, and to appoint other committees for the same purpose.

JOB MANN, President.
John Alsip and John Mower, Sec'ys.—

For the Bedford Gazette.

To Rocky mountains, now, let Fremont speed,
And teach the Indians, how woolly nags to breed.
Hasten, O Filmore, to join the train.
Fus'd now, thou shalt ne'er be heard of again;
One State thou hast carried, as with a flood,
Thy tickets were all over printed in blood;
Thy doom, be, with Fremont, stung with remorse,
Forever to ride the fam'd Woolly Horse.

Southampton Township, Nov. 10, 1856.

From the San Francisco State Journal, Oct. 17th.

MR. BUCHANAN ON THE PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

Wheatland, (near Lancaster,) Pa., September 27th, 1856.

To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California:

Sir:—I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them all, I deem it most proper and respectful to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self imposed restriction, contained in my letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different issues from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention, because that Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of the great work.

I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power "to declare war" and the constitutional duty to "repel invasions." In my judgment, Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defence, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of San Francisco. Indeed, the necessity, with a view to repel foreign invasion from California, is as great in the one case as in the other.—Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours, very respectfully,
James Buchanan.

Letter from Speaker Banks.

The following letter written by Speaker Banks to a Californian in September last, and which is published in the California papers received by the last steamer, shows what crazy calculations the Black Republicans indulged in at that time, and is peculiarly refreshing now:

New York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—You will see by the result of the Maine election that really we do not know our own strength in the North, for Hamlin himself did not claim over 5,000 majority, and my own opinion was that we could get about 10,000. You may set down New York at 90,000, and Pennsylvania at least 50,000, Massachusetts at least 60,000. I have not seen one honest Democrat since the result in Maine, but gives up all chance for Buchanan, and they are leaving the Democratic party by thousands. The entire American vote in Pennsylvania will go with the Republican party. Bets are freely offered, giving 30,000 majority in that State, and no one reckless enough to take them.

While it is important for your State that it should go with the Republican party, it cannot effect the result. But if you should fail to endorse the Railroad movement, it would do much to prevent liberal appropriations for that object. For that reason, I would say to you, who have so large an interest in California, let it not be said she was untrue to herself. You must believe with me that no State in the Union has as much at stake in the result as California.

Yours, N. P. BANKS.
To J. G. Seebins, Esq., Marysville.

Crime in Baltimore.

We notice by the Baltimore papers of last evening that Know-Nothing rowdyism still stalks rampart in the Monumental city, and that instead of the New Mayor preserving order and protecting the life and property of the citizens, the morals of the city are "getting no better fast."

The *Patriot*, a leading K. N. organ, has the following:

An Outrage at Bechabite Hall—Two Men Shot.—On Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, at a ball given by the Continental Association at Bechabite Hall, two persons, named J. Wesley Harper and William Knight, were shot, without any provocation whatever, by another named Jackson Hamill. Hamill, from what we could learn of the affair, approached Knight, who was keeping door at the Hall, and tried to pass in upon a forged check. Not succeeding in this, he commenced an assault upon Knight, who retreated up the steps, upon which Hamill drew forth a revolver and shouting, "O you Eighth Ward," fired two shots, one of which struck Knight in the back, the other taking effect in the leg of Harper, who was standing at the top of the stairs.—Hamill then ran up Fayette street, but was pursued and arrested by Barnum's, by Watchmen Irons and Brown, with the pistol yet in his hand.

He was conveyed to the Middle District station, and committed to answer the charge before the Criminal Court by Justice Morrison.—A number of physicians were soon in attendance at the Hall, and upon examination, the wounded parts were not considered dangerous. Knight is the most seriously injured; the ball struck about midway of the back, and glancing upwards, lodged near the shoulder blade. Dr. S. W. Houck, probed the wound to the depth of three inches, but did not succeed in finding the ball. The ball which struck Harper entered the right leg, below the knee, and also took an upward course. He will probably be lame for life. Both parties were conveyed to their residences in a carriage, Knight to Canal, near Baltimore street, and Harper to Gay, near Chey street. The latter is attended by Dr. Dunbar.

The *Republican* of last evening has the following:

Audacious Ruffianism.—Yesterday morning, whilst a respectable gentleman was passing along the corner of Poppleton and Baltimore streets, on his way to church, he was approached by some unknown ruffian, who knocked him down with a violent blow, and then walked away with perfect impunity. Shortly afterwards an estimable young man, residing in the Western section, was entering the Poppleton street Catholic Church, when some desperado ran up behind him, and striking a violent blow, knocked him down the steps of the sacred edifice. Police officer Lee witnessed the onslaught and went in pursuit of the assailant, but, whether he succeeded in overtaking him, we have not as yet been able to ascertain.

A Most Wanton Outrage.—*A Direct Blow Struck at the Business of Baltimore.*—For some time past a morning cotemporary has been lavish of its abuse of us for publishing the outlawry perpetrated in this city, and the mercantile community has been told that it was our evident desire by such means to injure the business of the city. In the meantime, the perpetrators of these outrages have been shielded and defended by that paper, until reckless villains throughout the city have grown so bold as to set the laws wholly aside and perpetrate their fiendish designs with most reckless and wanton cruelty.

Not satisfied with the injury to the reputation of the city, which has been inflicted by outrages upon the murder of our own citizens, yesterday morning some of these wretches struck a more direct and deadly blow at the city's prosperity by firing upon the train of cars arriving from Washington at 9 o'clock. The particulars, as related to us are as follows:

On the arrival of the train at the Spring Garden, suburbs of the city, it passed a group of young villians who are being trained by Baltimore for the gallows, when one of them deliberately raised a gun and fired at the cars. The ball passed through the clothing of the mail agent, Mr. Marcus Hook, and grased his flesh.—The train was immediately stopped and the perpetrators of the outrage pursued, but they succeeded in making their escape.

We are informed that the greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers, several of whom were merchants on their way hither to make purchases. They expressed the severest indignation against our municipal authorities, to whose criminal imbecility this condition of lawlessness is attributable, and avowed their determination never to visit this city again, but to proceed to New York or Philadelphia, where at least their persons and lives were safe from such ruffianism. We trust our Board of Trade will take cognizance of this affair, and either offer themselves or see that there is offered such a reward for the apprehension of the guilty wretch as will secure that result. This certainly comes within the province of their organization, as it is a direct injury to our mercantile interests generally.

HON. WILSON REILLY.

The triumphant election of this gentleman as next representative of the Seventeenth Congressional District, in the National Legislature, was one of the proudest achievements of the Democracy, during this ever memorable campaign. In no other section of the State, and against no other candidate, was a more determined hostility declared—or a more bitter partizan warfare waged. The efforts of the opposition were stimulated by the energy of despair, and inflamed by the zeal of a maddened fanaticism—but against these fearful odds, the industry, perseverance and popularity of Mr. Reilly, won a reluctant victory from a vanquished foe, in every county of his district. His triumph is not personal alone, but it is a party conquest, and will be the herald of the future supremacy of the Democracy in his district. Mr. Reilly has been the architect of his own fortune, and it is his proud honor to have travelled the same common road, from obscurity to distinction, with all the other children of genius of this Republic, guided by no star, save the luminary of his own intellect. His style of oratory is impassioned, eloquent, and convincing. His energy indomitable, and his industry untiring.—The union of these qualities, has given him his prominent position at the "Chambersburg bar," and will give him an enviable and exalted rank among the first men on the floor of Congress.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7

NEWS FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

The schooner Chrysolite, Captain Ackley, arrived this morning from Brazos Santiago, which port she left on the 1st inst.

By this arrival we have received the important intelligence that Gen. Vidaurri has taken Camargo, and would advance on Matamoras soon. Those advices are confirmed by the passengers and by private letters brought by the Chysolite. The report received by the Anita from Tampico, some days since, that an arrangement had been made between Vidaurri and Garza, is proved to have been unfounded.

An important letter from Vidaurri's camp, written previous to the surrender of Camargo, will be found below.

We have also received the *Boletin oficial*, of Monterey, (Vidaurri's organ,) to the 15th ult., which states that there was a great spirit of enthusiasm throughout the States of Neuvo Leon and Coahuila in favor of Vidaurri. Its leading articles assume that there is now a direct issue between "Central" and "Frontier" Mexico, and boldly assert that the forces of the Central Government cannot overcome those of the Frontier.

Advices have been received at Monterey of the intended advance of General Rosas Landa, from San Luis Potosi to Matahuela, the particulars of which we gave some days since in the news from Mexico.

Camp Vidaurri, near Camargo, Oct. 21, 1856.

Here I am in the camp of the deliberating army. There are here upwards of 2,000 men, as fine looking a set of fellows as I ever saw together. There are coming from Linares, 600 more, with six cannon. Garza has but 800, all told, and four small guns. Vidaurri was shelling the town of Camargo yesterday, having just received a mortar from Monterey. The artillery is in charge of E. Jordan, from Larado, who is an engineer, and a very able man. His shot from the mortar worked beautifully and knocked the houses about the ears of the Camargo folks. We could see the houses tumble from the camp.

They have completed the boats, and only await the arrival of Saragosa with the additional force, who is coming down on the other side of the San Juan. Upon his arrival the whole force will cross. There was a rumor in camp this morning that Garcia had retired from Camargo. A party is just going over to see.—There were three hundred men crossed day before yesterday, who have gone out to meet Saragosa.

When Vidaurri starts, his intentions are to continue on to Matamoras; thence to Tampico and San Luis Potosi to Monterey. Last night expresses came in from several parts of the interior. Several towns had pronounced for Vidaurri, and there were no good troops that could be sent down to oppose him; so you see his cause is prospering. Everything here is all enthusiasm. The men were paid off yesterday, and have plenty of money.

Earthquake at Sorrento, Oct. 12.—The following account of an earthquake at Sorrento is given by a correspondent:—

"A few hours ago we experienced two shocks of earthquake more severe than have been felt in these regions for many years. A few minutes after two o'clock, A. M. I was awakened by a sensation as if my bed were about to slide out of the window in front of me. From previous experience I instantly became aware of what was taking place, and lost no time in collecting my family to the doorways of the sleeping rooms, which are supported by very thick walls. The oscillations continued in rythmical intervals of three seconds until I had counted four of them. After a state of quiescence—it might have been three minutes—the house began to reel confusedly, and then composed itself into another series of pendulum like oscillations, in a direction from east to west, more prolonged than the former. I noticed that I could count, with moderate haste, three for the advance movement, and three for the return.

These were repeated five times, and accompanied by a rushing noise, as of a brewing storm, and an underground rumbling like distant thunder.

From the Fulton Democrat, Nov. 21.

DIED,

At the residence of her sons, Messrs. S. & J. Robinson, in Ayr Township, Fulton county, Pa. Mrs. NANCY ROBINSON, aged 80 years and 7 months.

The deceased was born in Adams county, Pa., where she resided the greater portion of her life. She removed from there with her sons, S. & J. Robinson, to this County in the year 1810, and continued a resident of the Great Cove the remaining portion of her life. In early years she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church and remained an upright and consistent member until death severed the connection here, and introduced her to the blissful realities of the church on high. Since she became an inhabitant of this County, her extreme feebleness of body prevented her regular attendance at the house of God; yet, notwithstanding she was deprived of this blessing, she continued to derive that comfort and solace a true christian alone can experience from reading and hearing read the great truths of salvation from the pages of the book of life. To say that Mrs. Robinson was an excellent woman would but feebly express the universal opinion entertained towards her by her whole circle of acquaintances. She possessed a singular combination of social qualities, calculated to enlist the highest respect, and retain the warmest friendships. Kind, affable, generous, a true friend, a "motherly" companion, a good counsellor, she not only endeared herself to her immediate circle of friends, but possessed the universal esteem of the community in which she resided. For many years previous to her death, she suffered much from severe bodily pain, and extreme physical weakness, yet her mind continued to retain its original vigor, and her faculties remained unimpaired, up to the latest period of her existence. Truly conscious of approaching dissolution, she met her end calmly as a summer's morn. For her the grave had no victory, and in her chamber of death no darkness existed, save that experienced by her bereaved friends. Her remains were conveyed, at her request, to her native county, and her body deposited by the side of those who, in early life shared her trials and her joys.

This feeble tribute to her memory is offered by one, who had long enjoyed her confidence, and appreciated her worth. D.

On the 15th inst., after a very short illness, at her Father's residence in this county, SARAH, daughter of Thomas and Mary Reighard, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 13 days.

But Jesus said unto them, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Luke, 18th c. 16th v.

On the 22d November, inst. Mr. Samuel Rose, son of Arthur Rose, near Schellsburg. He praised God with his last words. His age was 28 years 7 months and eight days.

Assignee's Notice.

The notes, Book accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness of Sansom and Gebhart, will remain in my hands for collection until the first day of January next—after which suits will be brought against all, without distinction. Look out and save costs.

SAMUEL H. TATE
Assignee.

N. B.—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., remaining in store will be sold CHEAP.

S. H. TATE,
Assignee.

Nov. 28, 1856.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Union Township, about the 1st inst., a red Steer, hind legs white—supposed to be two years old. No marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ADOLPHUS AKE.

Nov. 28, 1856.*

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY 20th day of December next, the following described Real Estate situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Lyons, Espy L. Anderson, Moses Dubbs and others, and having thereon erected a Log and Frame House, Log Barn, and other out buildings. There are also two apple orchards upon the premises, and one spring. About fifty acres cleared and under fence.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HIRAM DAVIS,
Adm'r with the Will annexed of
Christian Mock, dec'd.

November 28, 1856.

Select Poetry.

From the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

HYMN TO THE GREATNESS OF GOD.

BY W. WHITTON REDDICK, A. M.,
Principal of Sandusky St. High School, Allegheny City.

"The spacious firmament on high
With all the blue, etherial sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame
Their great original proclaim." [Addison.

The Lord our God is great and strong,
His power demands our loftiest song,
For by that power all things were made,
Are still upheld and ruled and swayed.

To all that live, He life hath given,
To all on earth, in hell, in heaven:
All things exist in Him whose throne,
Nor works, nor source, nor years are known.

He moves the spheres with skill divine,
That far through trembling ether shine,
And suns and moons and worlds, whose stores
Fill up the boundless universe.

He formed the vast and solid world,
And mid the glittering planets hurled
It out upon the ceaseless round,
And gave its days and years their bound.

When meteors flash, or thunders peal,
When tempests howl and oceans reel,
Or cold and hail sweep from the north,
His hand controls or sends them forth.

When dazzling day fades down in night,
The moon walks forth in azure bright,
And with her countless, starry throng
Declares His glory in their song.

When clouds enshroud the midnight sky,
Like folds of drapery hung on high,
And sounding storms amongst them sweep,
Loud echoing through the airy deep.

Through every fear, in fiercest storm
We look to heaven, and see a form
And hear the voice, and trust the power
Of God, our refuge in that hour.

If friends forsake, or fortune fails,
Or want or pestilence assails,
We look to heaven, and trusting still
That power and goodness, bide His will.

And e'en at last when death appears
With all the pains that mortal fears,
We still shall trust His mighty arm
To shield us then from every harm.

Once o'er flood—with harp in hand
We'll join that radient spirit band
That strike their harps on heaven's bright shore,
And hymn his praise forever more.

Pittsburg, Oct., 1856.

Mr. Editor:—The following I find in a communication published in the *Ledger* a few days ago, and in which I think is embodied the true version, the Constitution and laws of the Union—the subject of slavery and its extension into the Territories, which I wish you to give a place in your paper, and which is as follows:

That slavery cannot exist in any territory of the United States until it is made there by a statute or State law; hence, neither Congress or any other power can put it there until such territory shall be made a State, and only then by having it incorporated into its constitution: and to say that Congress cannot prohibit it in a territory, is just so many waste words, for of course it cannot prohibit what cannot exist there until the territory is entirely beyond its control by being made a State. The territories are national property, and belong exclusively to the national constitution, both as property and as political communities; and Congress alone has the power, so long as they are territories, to make "rules and regulations" for their government. But as slavery is not recognized at all in the constitution, *nor even alluded to as a national institution*, and as its introduction and legal recognition in a Territory by Congress would affect the interests of the future State which will then be a sovereignty, and of course out of the jurisdiction of Congress, it cannot and does not exist in any territory of the United States so long as it remains a territory. This view seems to me to be the only construction the constitution will bear. It gives to the settlers of any territory the right to make their own laws when they are numerous enough to form a State; it does not allow Congress or any other power, to do anything which will affect their future interests; it entirely supercedes the necessity of all such unconstitutional acts as the Missouri compromise and the Wilmot proviso, and leaves the whole matter to the natural and legitimate action of those who may go there to settle. The declaration of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, "that it is not the intention to legislate slavery either into or out of the territory," is entirely useless, for by the constitution it has not the power to meddle with it at all. The constitution only alludes to slavery as existing in certain States which choose it by their own acts, not by any principle existing within itself, or any bargain that it should ever extend when the Union was formed and the constitution made.

Mr. Buchanan at Home.

Under date of November 1st, a correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, draws the following attractive picture of "Mr. Buchanan at Home:"

"On approaching Wheatland the visiter is struck by the air of comfort and trimness that pervades the place. The mansion is a plain brick one, without any pretension to architectural beauty, but the site on which it is built commands some picturesque views, and is shaded by fine old trees. It is a simple, substantial, republican-looking dwelling, without any of the composite decorations with which our city millionaires are in the habit of ornamenting their suburban villas. It has a warm, genial, homestead aspect, promising a hospitable welcome and substantial cheer to those who may enter its walls. Previous to its purchase by Mr. Buchanan, it belonged to Mr. W. M. Meredith, late Secretary of the Treasury under General Taylor, and was built, we believe, by a brother-in-law of Robert Emmet.

"On entering the house I was shown into the library, where I found Mr. Buchanan, with about ten or a dozen gentlemen who were all unknown to me, but who, I believe, were for the most part leading politicians of the neighborhood. The conversation appeared to be animated, and turned, of course, on the subject of the election. Mr. Buchanan listened attentively to the remarks made, but took very little part in them. From his calm, impassive manner, one would have supposed him to be the party least interested of all the persons present on the subject under discussion. It was many years since I had seen him, and I was forcibly struck by the little alteration which time and the cares of office had effected in his appearance. He looked even younger, fresher, and stouter than when we last met. Nothing could be kinder or more cordial than the manner in which he received me, although the motive of my visit was more of a personal than a political one. He is exceedingly fortunate in possessing so much *bon hommie* of manner, for I assure you it is severely put to the test. He is beset by hosts of visiters of all conditions, some of them queer samples of humanity. Only think of an enthusiastic female phrenologist making a long journey to take a cast of his head! Mr. Buchanan received his lady visiter with the greatest politeness, invited her to dinner, and told her she was welcome to examine anything she pleased about the premises, with the exception of his bumps. You can imagine the mortification of this ardent votary of science at being compelled to leave without accomplishing the object of her journey.

"The only familiar face which I encountered during my brief visit to Wheatland was that of Mr. Brady, of Broadway, the well-known photographist. He came there to take views of the house and surrounding scenery, and I believe has succeeded in obtaining representations of every object of interest about the premises. These pictures will form an interesting feature in the fine historical gallery which this enterprising artist has succeeded in collecting together at so much expense. In the event of Mr. Buchanan's election they will probably be engraved for general circulation."

Col. Benton on the Presidency and Fremont's Nomination.

Colonel Benton, in a speech delivered by him on the day before the election, urged all his friends to vote for Buchanan, and deprecated the election of Fremont as a sectional candidate. The following extract from his speech will be found interesting:—

"Next is Mr. Fremont, standing near me, in a relation dear as it could be to me not to be my own child. He has had an eventful life—great difficulties, great dangers, great trials to undergo. I stood by him in every one of them, as a father would stand by a child. (Long continued applause.) Nor, gentlemen, did he ever have need that I did not administer to him to the extent of my means. There are persons now on this platform that know that I spared nothing which I could raise and deliver him, in order to carry him through the eventful life in which he has engaged. (Warm applause.)—All that was paternal, all that was nature—nature acting, nature speaking, nature at liberty to obey its most cherished feelings. (Cheers.)

"At last he has permitted himself to be put up as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. I knew it long before you did, long before any body did, and there are persons on this platform that knew what was my conduct; that as a father speaks to a child, in a room by himself, at the hearth, there my warning voice was against it. (Loud applause.) All advice, all my remonstrances, were useless; for, in the first place, I, who had a near and close view of the American Presidents; I, who have seen all the Presidents in the chair, from Madison to the present day: I, who have seen them all in their chair, and been intimate with them, while they were sitting there, the overflowing expressions of their own heart: I, who have seen all this, who have been near enough to see the inside view of them, did not happen to have that high opinion of the enjoyment of that place which a great many people have.

"It never appeared to me to be a place that I would not wish to see any good man in it in preference to myself or any of my family. I never saw the day in which I did not prefer to see any good man there than any one of my connection, and far more than to be seen there myself. I could at least have been tried for this place, on some occasions. I put it down as soon as it was mentioned to me, because I had no inclination for the thing myself. I knew good men whom I preferred to myself, and, therefore, made way for those good men. I have never seen the time, from Mr. Madison's administration to the present one, in which these were not my views. It was, therefore, repugnent to my feelings to see him become a candidate, even if he was a candidate on national views; but, knowing from the beginning—knowing from the first that Mr. Fremont was to be the candidate of a sectional party, I told him from the first that it was impossible that I could support any such nomination. (Cheers.)

"No matter what came, he must be national—he must have a vision that could look over the Union. He must not be on a dividing line—he must be on one side or the other of a dividing line—he must be national—or I cannot only not support him, but I must take ground publicly against him. All this was said many months, almost half a year before the public knew he was a candidate, and from this I have never departed."

The Vice President Elect.

The following sketch of the Vice President elect is by a correspondent of the New York Journal of commerce:

"Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1856.

"After a pleasant ride amid the beautiful but fertile fields of Kentucky, I am once again safely ensconsed within this beautiful place that was so long the abiding place of Henry Clay, and now is the residence of that noble son of honor and fame, John C. Breckenridge. To know him is enough to prove the scholar, gentleman, and statesman who will fill the office of Vice President by virtue of the election on Tuesday next. He is all the party could wish for as a champion of their principles. He commenced life poor and friendless—his parents being dead. He began as a teacher of a common school, and through perseverance and hard study he entered upon his collegiate course with the avails of his labor. At this period of life a wealthy uncle became much interested in him, but upon his avowal of democratic principles, the bond of friendship was severed. Yet the young and aspiring genius contined on, and finally graduated with the highest honors of his class. As an orator, he combines the clear and comprehensive soundness of a Webster and Clay; and, in connexion, has a beautiful and flowery style of expression and a copious supply of words of a chaste and refined character equal to the greatest. To use the expression of a neighbor of his, 'When he opens his mouth it is to give utterance to the most beautiful, chaste, and classic language, like a rare collection of buds, which as they open and expand, develop new beauties continually." In his social position, with such a refinement and cultivated manner, he is esteemed by all who know him. He will add a lustre to his party unequalled in the history of one so young."

DOUBLE BARREL GUNS.—Two double barrel guns—twist—warranted, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 28, 1856.

What the Presidential Election has Settled.

After one of the most extraordinary struggles ever witnessed by the civilized world, the democracy of America have gloriously triumphed. Our eagles glitter in the bright beams of the sun, and our flags proudly wave, with never a star struck from their ample folds. The Union is still a thing of life. Not only perpetuated in marble, in brass, in poetry, but is a living principle, a binding obligation, held to be sacredly imposed upon the entire nation. The sectional party which rallied under the name of "republican," is not merely beaten: it is annihilated. The Presidential election has settled many of the most important principles since the government was formed.

It has consolidated and eternized the Union of the States.

It has crushed forever all secret political societies.

It has spoken peace to the adopted citizen and words of welcome to the unfriended but meritorious immigrant.

It has thundered forth to the ears of spiritual tyrants our glorious creed of religious liberty.

It has again rebuked the political priesthood of the country, and trampled into the dust the new attempt at union of church and State.

It has hurled from the lap of the nation the rubbish of sumptuary legislation, prescribing what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed.

It has enunciated in the most solemn manner the doctrine of self-government as applicable to States and Territories.

It has spurned the treason and the traitors of 1856.

It has consigned the Wilsons and the Bankses, and Hales and Wades, to an infamous notoriety.

It has strengthened the hands of the friends of freedom wherever its spirit is felt or it blessings desired.

It has enhanced the glory and prosperity of the nation almost beyond conception.

It has given importance to every individual in the republic, because he is now looked upon as a citizen of the great country and not of a fragment of the Union.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday the 18th inst., by Rev. A. E. Gibson, at the Bedford Hotel, Mr. Henry F. Smith, of Friend's Cove, to Miss Henrietta, youngest daughter of Elias Gump, Esq., of Rainsburg, Bedford co., Pa.

On the 25th inst. by the same, Mr. Geo. W. Stiver, of Centre county, Pa. to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bolinger, of the Borough of Bedford.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. B. F. Diehl to Miss E. A. Diehl, both of Friend's Cove.

In Friend's Cove, on Thursday, the 20th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffineier, Mr. Joseph Diehl, to Mrs. Rebecca Weisel, both of the Cove.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. C. C. Adams of California, to Miss Martha Ann Blair, of Stoystown, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership in the Saddle and Harness business heretofore existing between Baylor and Ling, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Simon Ling, to whom payment is immediately requested.

A. J. BAYLOR,
SIMON LING.

Nov. 28, 1856.

New Firm.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford county that they have formed a partnership, and are now fully prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in their line of business, of the best material and upon the shortest notice.

☞ WHIPS, wholesale and retail. Shop at the old stand on Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.

SIMON LING,
J. A. HENDERSON.

NEBRASKA LANDS.

HAVING permanently established myself in Omaka City, Nebraska Territory, I am prepared to give special attention to the selection and entry of land by settlers, and all others desiring choice locations. The Land Office will be opened early in the Spring of 1857, when there will be offered a large quantity of land comprising the most promising portion of Nebraska, embracing the Missouri River counties, and extending from the Kansas line to the mouth of the Big Sioux River. These lands are yet unculled, and offer extraordinary inducements to those desiring to invest money in lands.

Persons sending me land warrants to locate for them, may rely upon having their business promptly atended to, and the best selections of land made.

My charges are as follows:

For locating	160	acre warrants,	$20	each.
"	120	" "	16	"
"	80	" "	12	"
"	40	" "	8	"

FRANCIS E. ARMSTRONG.

REFERENCE:—A. B. Cramer, Daniel Washaugh, and O. E. Shannon.

Nov. 28, 1856—3m.

15,000 feet of Cherry, Walnut, Poplar, and White Pine Lumber wanted, to manufacture into all kinds of Furniture.

Isaac Mengel, Jr.,

has commenced to manufacture Chairs and Cabinet Furniture in the shop recently occupied by Joseph S. Reed, where he intends to keep on hand and make to order a general assortment of Chairs and Cabinet Furniture of the newest and most approved styles.

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Spring Mattresses, Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat, Common and Fancy Windsor Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Secretary, Desk, and Book Cases, and Cottage Furniture of all kinds.

Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, and, in fact, every article of furniture suitable for housekeepers. The public are respectfully requested to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere

Ware Rooms one door South of Jno. G. Minnick's Confectionary on Juliana street.

N. B. Sofas and all other furniture repaired on the shortest notice.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Nov. 28, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
MORRISON'S COVE LAND!!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Over, dec'd, will sell at public outcry, on FRIDAY, the 26th DAY OF DECEMBER next, all the following plantation or tract, containing

113 *ACRES AND* 115 *PERCHES*

of choice TIMBER LAND, situate in South Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Stuckey, David Zook, John Sill, sr., Joseph Over and others: about 90 acres thereof being cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—the balance well timbered. The above property is favorably located, in a pleasant neighborhood, about two miles southwest of Pattonsville—convenient to good Mills, Schools, Churches, &c. The improvements consist of a new two story Log Frame Dwelling House, with basement story; also a new large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs and other out buildings. There is also upon the property a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and springs furnishing an abundant supply of running water convenient to the buildings.

Terms of sale one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

CYRUS S. OVER,
Adm'r of Jacob Over, dec'd.

Nov. 28, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dyspepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,

And all Skin diseases.

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞ This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large supply of New Fall and Winter Goods, embracing all the varieties usually found in Store. We are offering GREATER BARGAINS than ever. And we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and examine our stock.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 17, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent. Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or not *sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

LADIES' Black Bugle Collars—a beautiful assortment for sale at the store of
CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 24, 1856.

DR. A. P. FIELDS

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Blair counties, that he has located a Medical Office half a mile from Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa., where he hopes to receive a good share of public favor.

P. S.—I will be found at Pattonsville on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of every month.

Nov. 28, 1856.*

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the City with an assortment of fashionable WINTER GOODS, such as Velvet and Satin Bonnets, Ribbons, Plumes and French Flowers, Cloaks and Talmahs. Furs of all kinds. An elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloth,
English Merino,
Plaid Cashmere,
French Merino Robes,
Chintz Robes,
Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,
Coats and Talmahs,
French Worked Collars,
Kid Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Boots and Shoes,
Heeled Gaiters,
Misses and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

Also a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS.

French and English FANCY GOODS.

Nov. 6, 1856.

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE,
WM. HARTLEY.

Oct. 3, 1856-1y.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Susannah Dunkle, late of West Providence township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township—all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB DUNKLE, Admr.

Oct. 24, 1856.*

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted by the School Board of Juniata Township, 11 competent Teachers, to take charge of the Common Schools. Meeting of Board on Saturday, Dec. 26, when teachers will be examined.

WM. KEYSER, Secretary.

Nov. 28, 1856.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will open in Bedford, on the first Monday of November next, a High School, in which all the branches of a liberal education, English and Classical, will be taught. It is designed to establish in Bedford a PERMANENT Institution of a high order, male and female. The male and female department will be distinct, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. In this School Students will be prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.

Special care will be taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality,* and *thoroughness.* We consider these as valuable elementary characters, and indispensable to sound learning.

The Physical, Moral, and Social Education of the Pupils will receive that attention which their importance demands.

There will be *three grades.* To the *first* belong the *common English Branches,* such as Reading, Orthography, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, &c.

The *second* includes the preceding, together with the *higher branches* of an English Education, such as Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Ancient Geography, &c.

The *third* embraces all the foregoing, together with the Latin and Greek languages.

The Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, will be extra studies, and for each there will be extra charges.

EXPENSES.

Tuition for the first grade per quarter,		$4 00
"	second "	5 00
"	third "	6 25

The charges for the extra studies will be published at an early day.

The opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity of having established in their midst a *permanent* school of a high order. The enterprize, on the broad and comprehensive basis here indicated, will be attended necessarily with much labor and expense. It is hoped, therefore, that all those who feel interested in the education of the young, will come up liberally to the support of this School.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M.

Oct. 24, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, at REED'S New Store, a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and the public generally. To attempt to enumerate the Stock in a newspaper advertisement would be folly, or even give a list of their prices would be useless, for the public would not believe that goods were selling for what we offer them at, unless they see for themselves. We do not wish to boast, but would remark that, for variety and cheapness, his stock cannot be beat. The public are respectfully invited to call at REED'S Store and satisfy themselves of the truth of this statement. Call and examine his stock. He will not ask you to buy unless fully satisfied that you can do at least as well, if not better, than any where else. Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 10, 1856.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots add Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

FOR WINTER.—Ladies and Misses Woolen Talmas—second supply just received and for sale by *A. B. CRAMER & Co.*

WHO WANTS A GOOD FARM!

Real Estate for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, the farm on which he at present resides, situate 3 miles northwest of Schellsburg, Bedford County, containing 200 acres of patented land, about 125 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 25 or 30 acres of which is first rate meadow. The buildings are a good two story Stone House, with a cellar under the whole building, a double Log Barn, Hay House, and all the necessary outbuildings belonging to a property of this description. There is on the premises a large orchard of choice fruit. There is a stream running through the whole place well calculated for a Saw Mill, and an excellent well of good pure water at the door. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

The farm is well adapted for a Stock Farm, and much more meadow could easily be made.

Any person in want of a good farm, would do well to call and examine this berore purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN WHETSTONE.

Sept. 12, 1856.

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT CHEAP SIDE STORE!

The undersigned has just returned from the eastern cities with a large stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS.*

A general assortment of LADIES' Dress GOODS, which consists, in part, of *Black and Fancy Silks, Delaines,* Madonna Cloth, Coberg, Merino, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

The above Stock consists of every article usually kept in Store, all of which will be sold *Cheap for Cash* or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 3, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

New Fall and Winter GOODS
AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The subscribers have just returned from the East and are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods which they will be happy to shew to all their friends and customers who will favor them with a call. Their assortment has been selected with great care and embraces almost every article adapted to the present and approaching season. Ladies Dress Goods in great variety.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

WANTED.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, and all kinds of produce, for which the highest cash price will be paid in Store Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Just received, at Shoemaker's Colonnade Store, a fresh supply of Boots, Shoes and Hats, of the latest Styles.

Just received, at Shoemaker's Colonnade Store, a prime lot of Groceries.

Nov. 14, 1856.

W. HOERKENS,
UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence, nearly opposite the dwelling of Dr. Watson.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK,
"DRED."

A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.
Equal to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Just received at Dr. Harry's Cheap Book Store.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞ For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, *Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,

No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement. The new arrangement entered into makes it indispensably necessary that the old books should be closed at once, and they must be! So let all interested consider this a positive notice not to be overlooked.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Oct. 10, 1856.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.

June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

FALL AND WINTER
BONNETS.

Mrs. GOODZEIT, would announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has received and opened an elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Bonnets, of the latest styles, and respectfully invites them to give her a call. Her VELVETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS will be found to be very superior, and she is satisfied that she can please all tastes. Her terms moderate, as usual.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Henry S. King,

(*Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,*)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's
FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

John Moorhead,

(*Successor to King & Moorhead*)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,

June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,

June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Druga, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOYER,
Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞ Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks:
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves:
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.

50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.

T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.

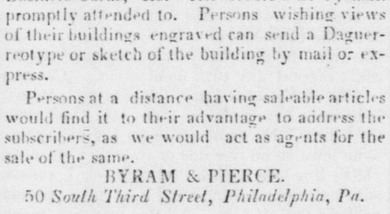
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,

Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.


DENTIST.
C. M. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.